STUDIES IN THE LIABEAE (ASTERACEAE). XIII.
A NEW SPECIES OF *LIABELLUM* FROM NAYARIT, MEXICO.

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Liabellum of southwestern Mexico has been represented in the literature by three species since 1927 when the genus was established by Rydberg. At that time the genus was known only from Jalisco. Subsequent collections have extended the range of the genus northward to Nayarit and eastward to the State of Mexico, but no additional species have been proposed. Now a forth species has been encountered among specimens examined at the Duke University Herbarium. The 1951 collection by Howard Scott Gentry from Nayarit had been annotated as *Liabum* cf. *palmeri* A.Gray. The new species is named here after the collector.

The specimen of *Liabellum gentryi* is a low unbranched perennial herb as is typical for the genus. The type specimen lacks the characteristic tuber but it is mentioned in the label data. In the Rydberg key to the species the plant would run to *L. palmeri* (A.Gray) Rydberg by the leaves not being divided to the base and by the inflorescence bearing gland-tipped hairs. The scapose alternately branching inflorescence seems to confirm closest relation to that species.

The new species differs from *L. palmeri* by numerous characters including a few that are rather obvious. The leaves of *L. gentryi* are completely unlobed, a feature not seen elsewhere in the genus. In *L. palmeri* some leaves have short lobes but lobes are always present. The leaf undersurface shows prominent brown coloration along the veins and veinlets while *L. palmeri* has whitish coloration over the entire undersurface. *Liabellum gentryi* has generally smaller heads with fewer involucral bracts. The bracts are distinctly acuminate at the tip and have white arachnoid tomentum on the outer surface contrasting with the reddish stipitate glands. The involucral bracts of *L. palmeri* are nearly twice as numerous with evenly tapering tips or even narrowly obtuse tips. The outer surface is densely pilose but not tomentose. The pappus setae of *L. gentryi* have rather truncated and sometimes slightly broadened tips and the short outer series consists of scarcely noticeable narrow squamellae. In *L. palmeri* the pappus setae have pointed tapering tips and the outer series consists of distinct rather broad squamellae. Additional specimens might show that the corollas of *L. gentryi* vary in pubescence, but the type specimen shows no glandular hairs. In *L. palmeri* a few long-stipitate glands are usually present on the tips of the corolla lobes.

Liabellum gentryi H.Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae herbaceae perennes acaulescentes vel breviter caulescentes tuberosae. Folia basilaria opposita sessilia; laminae ovatae vel oblongo-ellipticae 9-12 cm longae et 3.0-6.2 cm latae base interdum abrupte constrictae et petioliformes margine minute irregulariter serrulatae apice obtusae supra dense sordido-pilosae et arachnoideo-tomentosae subtus dense albo-tomentosae in nervis et nervulis brunnescentes fere ad partem quartam inferiorem trinervatae vel subtrinervatae. Inflorescentiae scaposae subcorymbosae paucicapitatae; scapis albo-tomentosis, pilis rubescentibus, ramis alternatis 3.5-8.0 cm longis tomentosis et sparse stipitato-glanduliferis. Capitula late campanulata 10-13 mm alta et 12-16 mm lata; squamae involucri ca. 20 ca. 4-seriatae inaequales anguste ovatae vel anguste lanceolatae 6-12 mm longae et ca. 2 mm latae apice anguste acutae vel acuminatae extus albo-tomentosae et dense glanduliferae, glandulis longe stipitatis et rubescentibus. Flores ca. 25-30 in capitulo discoidei; corollae flavae anguste infundibulares ca. 12 mm longae extus ubique hirsutae superne sparse tomentosae, pilis non glanduliferis, pilis hirsutii in cellulis biseriatis interdum subclavatis, tubis 5-6 mm longis, faucis ca. 3 mm longis, lobis anguste oblongis 3.0-3.5 mm longis et ca. 0.8 mm latis; filamenta in parte superiore ca. 0.4 mm longa; thecae antherarum ca. 3.5 mm longae; appendices antherarum oblongo-ovatae ca. 0.5 mm longae et 0.3 mm latae. Achaenia immatura ca. 2 mm longa dense setifera; setae pappi ca. 50 plerumque 5-8 mm longae 2-3-seriatae exteriores breviores interdum 1-2 mm longis, setae interiores apice truncatae. Grana pollinis ca. 40-45 µm in diam.

TYPE: MEXICO: Nayarit: Arroyo del Obispo, 31 miles southeast of Tepic. Canyon with running stream in Oak Woodland. On rocks. Perennial from tuberous root; leaves sericeous, tinged with purple; flowers yellow. August 2, 1951. *H.S.Gentry 11030* (Holotype

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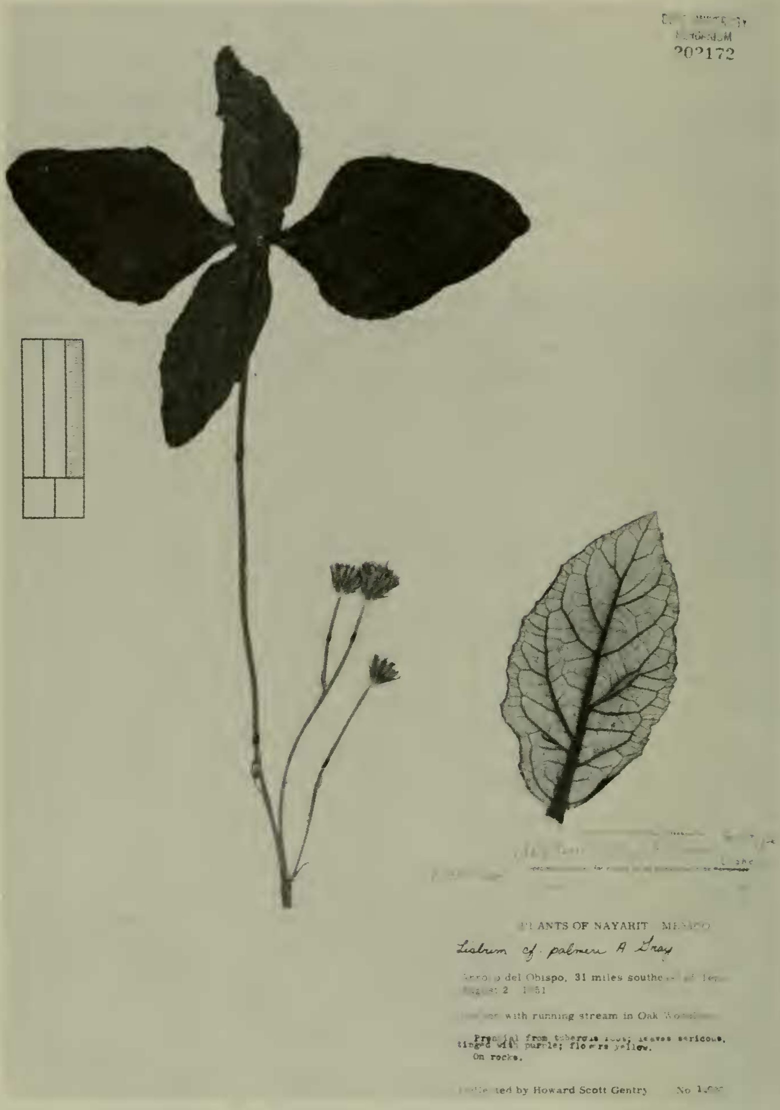
Literature Cited

Rydberg, A. 1927. Tribe 13. Liabeae *in* (Carduales) Carduaceae. Liabeae, Neurolaeneae, Senecioneae (pars). North American Flora 34 (4): 289-301.

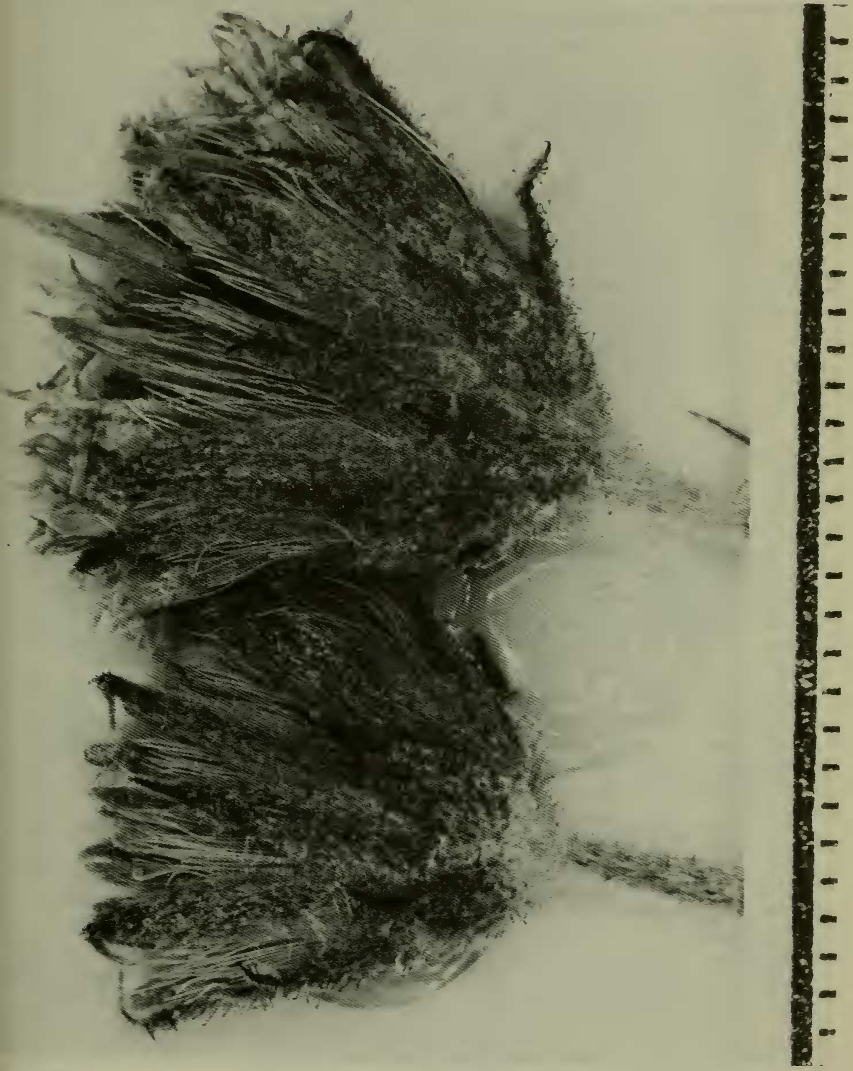
Correction

Sinclairia broomeae H.Robinson

This species was published as *S. broomei* in Phytologia 33 (4): 287. 1976. The species honors Dr. Rose Broome and should be corrected to *S. broomeae*.


PLANTS OF NAYARIT MEXICO
Liabum cf. palmeri A Gray
del Obispo, 31 miles southe
with running stream in Oak
Perennial from tuberous root; leaves sericous, tinged with purple; flowers yellow.
On rocks.
ted by Howard Scott Gentry No

Liabellum gentryi H.Robinson, Holotype, Duke University. Photo by Victor E. Krantz, Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural History.



Enlargement of heads of Liabellum gentryi.